Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

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AIMS AND METHODS OF WAR MEASURES TO BE ELUCIDATED

Government Will Explain Bill For Prolonging Assemblymen's Term of Office

At the resumed sittings of the 84th regular session of the Diet the Government is scheduled to clarify the aims and methods of the Decisive War Emergency Measures whose effects on the living of the people are likely to be immediate and far-reaching. The Diet will reopen today and adjourn on March 24 until the next session.

Having ended deliberations on important bills, including the budget and various legislative bills, the Diet went into recess, during which the Government has framed the 1943 Law No. 90 and Tokyo Metropolitan System Amendment Bill for prolonging by one year the term of office of Tokyo Metropolitan and ward assemblymen and prefectural, municipal and town assemblymen as part of the Decisive War Emergency Measures.

The House of Representatives will meet in a plenary session at 1 p.m. today to take up the bill with Home Minister Kisaburo Ando explaining the reasons for its presentation. The bill will then be referred to a committee, which will at once meet to begin interpellations. The committees for settlement of accounts, petitions and recommendations will sit simultaneously.

At the meeting of executives of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association on March 20, it was urged that the Government should explain the Decisive War Emergency Measures so that their aims and methods would be thoroughly comprehended by the people in order that their full cooperation may be possible. As to whether or not the explanation is to take the form of a reply by a Government member to an interpellation of a Representative will be decided at the meeting of House members today. At any rate the Government is expected to ask for the floor to make the explanation.

The House of Peers will not hold a plenary session today but its petitions committee will meet to decide its attitude toward the petitions submitted. At 10 a.m. the bargaining bodies will then decide on the condolences to be expressed to the household of the late Marquis Masahiko Otowa who was killed in action.

The bill for prolonging the term of office of assemblymen is expected to be brought up at the plenary session of the House of Representatives on March 23 after terminating the committee discussions on the measure. The House of Peers is scheduled to take it up the same day so that its committee may decide on it by the following morning and the plenary session pass it in the afternoon. The two Houses, therefore, are expected to conclude all deliberations by the afternoon of March 24.

LUFTWAFFE RAIDS HULL SHIPYARDS

U.S. Air Force Loses 53 Machines

Domei

BERLIN, March 20.—Powerful bomber formations of the German air force, yesterday night, surprise-raided the port of Hull on the English coast and concentrated their bombings on harbor facilities and shipyards. Taking advantage of clear visibility, they discharged all their missiles on their targets, causing great conflagrations, German air authorities announced today.

Rome Again Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, March 19.—The German High Command today announced that anti-Axis air forces raided the central and the residential sections of the city of Rome yesterday.

53 U.S. Planes Lost

Domei

LISBON, March 19.—The American air force on March 18, in its raids on Friedrichshafen, Augsburg and other places in Southern Germany, lost 10 bomber and 43 fighter planes, or a total of 53 planes, the command of the Eighth American Air Corps in Britain announced yesterday, according to a dispatch from London.

Vesuvius Eruption Becoming Violent; Yanks There Excited

Special

LISBON, March 20.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has already reached the proportions of the 1872 outbreak, which was the most violent in centuries, and the lava flow is increasing hourly, according to a report by a United Press correspondent from the upper slopes of the volcano. The correspondent said that American military officials commandeered United States army trucks and drivers to evacuate 6,000 persons from San Sedastano and 1,000 from Massadisomma after Italian experts flashed the warning that both towns were expected to be buried under tons of lava before morning. Eleanor Packard of U.P. said she could hear deep subterranean rumblings like intermittent asthmatic coughs as she climbed the hill.

LUFTWAFFE SCORES IN HEAVY AIR DUELS

Violent Fighting Develops on Eastern Front on Sunday—39 Red Planes Shot Down

Special

BERLIN, March 20.—Violent air fighting developed on Sunday over the focal points of the Eastern front and during the course of the action the Luftwaffe shot down 39 Soviet aircraft, according to reports from the front. In the northern sector, strong German battleplane units attacked Soviet positions and troop concentrations with bombs and guns and fired a huge Soviet fuel dump. During attacks against Soviet airfields in the Gdow area, the Luftwaffe destroyed 18 more parked Soviet aircraft.

In the central sector, German battleplanes attacked some railroad stations and destroyed the installations there. Huge fires were started. Reports from the southern section of the Eastern front disclosed that hundreds of German fighters and bombers attacked the Soviet spearheads with bombs and guns in low level sweeps. Numerous Soviet tanks were destroyed and numerous others were heavily damaged. A fully laden Soviet ferry was sunk during crossing operations and one bridge and two fuel dumps were destroyed.

On the southern Italian front, German bombers escorted by fighters hit the enemy in the focal points of fighting. They bombed and strafed the Anglo-Americans in the Cassino area and caused heavy damage to them in low level attacks. The Luftwaffe also shot down three enemy aircraft in this theater of war.

Soviet Pressure Increases

Special

LISBON, March 20.—The German High Command said today that Soviet pressure had increased between the middle part of the Bug River in the Ukraine and the Dniester in the southern sector of the Eastern front, according to a Berlin dispatch. The High Command said that the town of Vinnitza had been evacuated according to orders after all installations of war importance had been destroyed. At the Nikolaief bridgehead the Soviet forces renewed their attacks but were unsuccessful, the communique added.

East of Proskurov on the Polish border, parts of several Soviet rifle divisions were smashed by the determined thrusts made by German panzer formations. The German High Command said that heavy

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1)

JAPANESE DESTROY 14 ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN PACIFIC THEATER

12 Downed by Our Units on Mille Island on Sunday; 2 Blasted Over Wotje on Saturday

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 21.—Imperial Japanese Forces in their relentless counter-attacks blasted a total of 14 enemy airplanes that attempted to invade our positions in the Pacific area over the weekend.

Twelve enemy planes were downed by the Japanese Units stationed on Mille Island in the Marshall Group on Sunday when six enemy warships and 120 aircraft in several waves attempted to attack the island from dawn to the morning of March 19. Intercepting them with promptness, the Japanese troops on the island shot down 12 raiders. Damage on our side was negligible.

On the morning of March 18, a formation of 12 hostile planes of medium and small size came attacking Wotje Island in the Marshall Islands. The Japanese Forces garrisoned there immediately shot down an enemy invader and damaged another with fierce anti-aircraft gunfire. The enemy efforts cost the Japanese no damage.

A formal of 11 enemy planes, consisting of B-25's, B-24's and small craft, made a futile attempt to attack our position on Yaluit Island early on the morning of March 20. Without any damage on our side, the Japanese Forces on the spot repulsed all the raiders.

Violently counterattacking nine B-25 bombers of the enemy air force that attempted a morning raid on Taroa Island, the Japanese Units stationed there gave furious battle and beat off all the enemy aircraft. No damage was caused to the Japanese side.

Foe Planes Beaten Off
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 21.—A combined formation of 16 enemy bombers and fighters attempted to attack Pailuchi along the Yangtze River on the morning of March 18. Warships of the Imperial Japanese Forces quickly intercepted them and set two raiders afire. All the other invaders fled in confusion. No damage was sustained by our side.

SHOT BY FRENCH PUPPETS

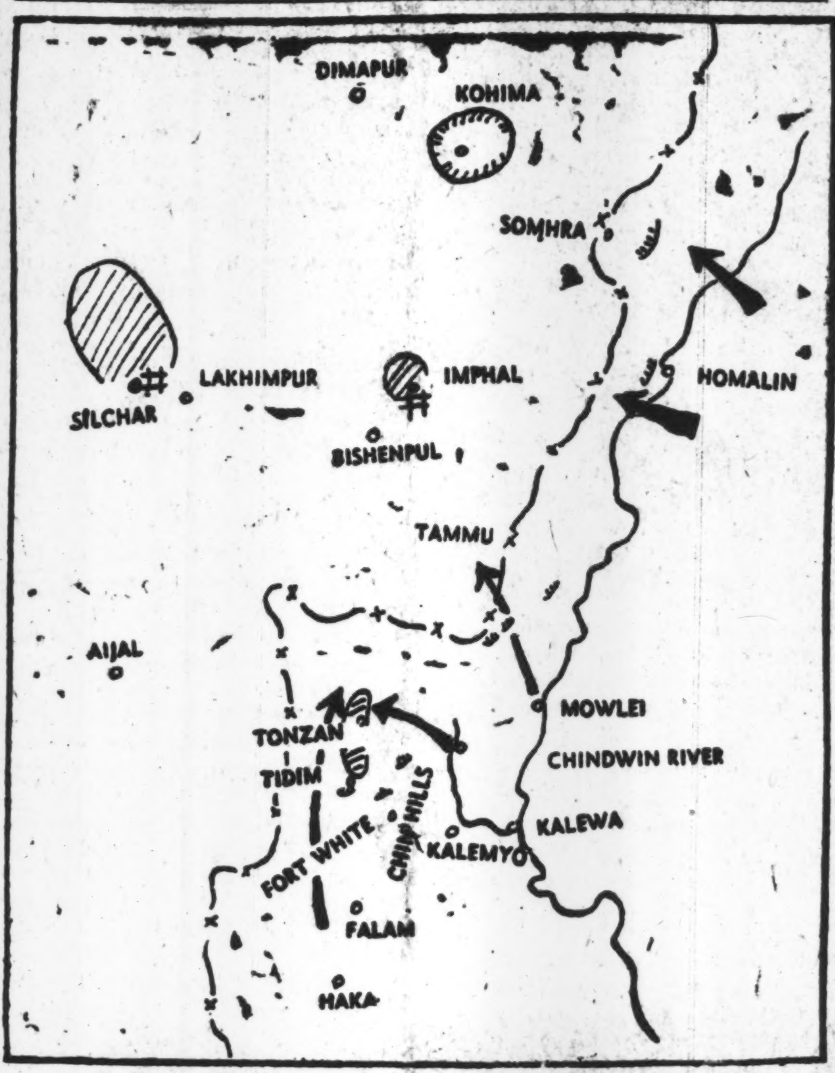
Ex-Interior Minister Pucheu of Vichy Executed in North Africa

Special

LISBON, March 20.—Pierre Pucheu, former Minister of the Interior in the Vichy regime, was executed today by a firing squad in North Africa, a dispatch from Algiers disclosed. Pucheu, who was known for his strong anti-Anglo-American policy, was convicted of treason last week in a trial by a special military tribunal ordered by the French National Committee of Liberation for having collaborated with the Germans.

According to the Algiers report, Pucheu was shot secretly without any advance publicity after his appeal for mercy was rejected last night. The former Minister of Interior is the first high official of the Vichy regime to be brought to trial by the French National Committee of Liberation.

At the Gates of India



The above map shows the scene of heavy fighting where the Imperial Japanese Forces, in conjunction with the Azad Hind Army, are sweeping all before them like a devouring flame on their way to cross the border into India.

STRIKE IN BELFAST STARTS TO SPREAD

Two Thousand Munition Workers Decide to Join Dock Laborers for Higher Pay

Special

LISBON, March 20.—The strike of Belfast dockworkers and employees of aircraft factories is threatening to spread, according to the News Chronicle, London.

Two thousand workers of a Belfast munitions factory decided to join the strike if their demand for a minimum wage of three shillings an hour is not immediately met. The Daily Herald also reports that impatience is being shown by the English farm workers who are demanding an increase to a minimum weekly wage of from three to four pounds.

The central wage board has already received 210 resolutions drafted by farm workers organizations protesting against the rejection of the demands. It is assumed that the executive of the farm workers' union will be instructed at the semi-annual meeting to be held on May 3 to demand four pounds as a minimum wage. The Daily Herald expects also that the central wage board, at the same meeting, will be forced to introduce a demand asking for several days of paid holidays for farm workers.

Hunger Strike Staged

Special

LISBON, March 20.—Commenting on the statement made by the Minister of the Interior for Northern Ireland, William Lowry, before the Belfast House of Commons about the hunger strike of thirteen members of the Irish Republican Army, the Daily Mail came out with the cynical words "I.R.A. members have the liberty to die," according to a report from London.

I.R.A. members started the hunger strike about four weeks ago because the English were treating them not as political prisoners but as criminals. "It is the Government's policy," Lowry declared, "to let anybody commit suicide. Their relatives will be informed of their death."

Ex-Mayor of Chicago Dies

Special

LISBON, March 20.—William "Big Bill" Thompson, 75, former Mayor of Chicago, who once threatened "to punch King George of England on the nose," died last night from a heart attack, according to a Chicago dispatch. Thompson had served as Mayor of Chicago for three terms during which he sought the rewriting of public school textbooks which he claimed contained British propaganda.

FOE G.H.Q. ADMITS JAPANESE ADVANCE

Complete Preparations for Drive Into India, Reports From New Delhi State

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—The Imperial Japanese Forces which have started their operations in the Chindwin and Manipur basins following their successful offensives in the Arakan area have smashed the enemy troops under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, and have completed their strategic preparations for a drive into India, according to reports available here.

An Associated Press report from New Delhi states that the Japanese who have crossed the Chindwin River at several points are advancing toward the Indo-Burmese frontier and, at the same time, are threatening to strike the flank of the American-Chungking forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Deputy Commander of the anti-Axis headquarters in Burma, India and China, which are maneuvering in Northwest Burma.

A Reuter dispatch reports that for the last 72 hours, war clouds hung low over the Indo-Burmese border area as well as the eastern part of Manipur Province. The dispatch stated that the Japanese who had crossed the Manipur west of Tidim were making severe attacks against Anglo-American bridgeheads.

Reports from New Delhi indicate that the battle lines of the fighting units are now only 30 kilometers distant from the Indo-Burmese frontier and are steadily approaching that border. Meanwhile, Admiral Lord Mountbatten sent a message of encouragement on March 19 to Lieutenant-General Stilwell whose troops are being pressed by the Japanese Forces in Northwestern Burma.

Enemy Admits Nippon Advance

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—According to a New Delhi dispatch, the headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten issued a communique today stating that the Japanese Forces had reached the banks of the Chindwin River at several places.

The Japanese Air Units, which had been cooperating with the land forces advancing toward the Manipur district, also attacked Imphal, the capital of Manipur Province, the same communique concluded.

500,000 U.S. Firms Closed

Special

LISBON, March 20.—A Washington dispatch said that the United States Commerce Department in its monthly publication revealed that more than 500,000 American business firms had been forced to close their doors since 1941.

AZAD HIND REGIME ASKS INDIAN PEOPLE FOR ALL-OUT HELP

Now Is Time to Strike for Independence, Avers Statement Issued at Burma Base

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN BURMA, March 20.—A stirring exhortation to the people of India to rise in arms against their oppressors was contained in a statement issued by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind today.

The statement said:

"The Indian National Army under orders of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has departed on a sacred mission in close cooperation with the Army of the Japanese Empire.

"Even after the Indian Army had been defeated in a war with the invading British forces in 1857, the people of India refused to surrender to the British in the moral sense. Despite the inhuman oppressions and forcible disarming of India, the Indian people have continued to resist British rule. Whether by propaganda and agitation, acts of terrorism and sabotage, armed revolution or, as in recent years, by a disobedience movement led by Mahatma Gandhi they have continued to struggle for their independence and have also made long strides themselves to win their freedom.

Control Tightened

"Since the outbreak of the current World War, the people of India and their leaders have made every effort to win freedom from Britain by peaceful means but all such endeavors have ended in failure. Not only that but, Britain only tightened her control of India for the prosecution of her imperialistic designs and has turned India into a vast military base by dint of insatiable exploitation and inhuman oppression. For this purpose she has imported Australians, Americans, Chungking troops and negroes. The burden of the much impoverished Indian people thus has intolerably increased and an unparalleled famine has overtaken a large part of the country. In a last effort to save India from the ravages of war, Mahatma Gandhi recommended to the British Government the recognition of Indian independence and evacuation of India by the British. In reply, the British Government imprisoned the Mahatma and tens of thousands of other Indian patriots and the inhumanity of the British culminated in the death, in confinement, of Mrs. Gandhi.

"Witnessing the daily aggravating situation in India, the 3,000,000 Indian residents in East Asia reached the solemn resolution to cooperate positively with the Indian masses within the country who are fighting for the liberation of their motherland.

"Thus, the Indian Independence League was formed, the Indian National Army organized as an army for liberating India and, on October 21, 1943, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was established. The Indian National Army steadily completed its preparations and started the final struggle for the emancipation of the motherland on February 4, 1944, in the Arakan area in Burma.

"The unparalleled victories scored by the Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have inspired the Indians living in East Asia and enabled them to join positively in the struggle for India's freedom. The Imperial Japanese Government repeatedly proclaimed far and wide that Japan was fighting not only

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

OUR FORCES START OFFENSIVE ON ENEMY IN CHIN HILLS AREA; AZAD HIND TROOPS COOPERATING

Chungking Generals Blame Mountbatten For Arakan Disaster

Special

LISBON, March 20.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, whom the Chungking generals have nicknamed "the dawdler," is held responsible by them for the catastrophic development on the Arakan Front, according to a report from Chungking. Mountbatten's "dillydalling tactics," together with Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell's failures, under whose command the Chungking forces are fighting for the reopening of the Burma Road, have caused the greatest consternation in Chungking. This condition was further intensified on Monday when Chungking received the latest reports that the Japanese Forces had made advances on Chindwin.

DAY OF LIBERATION NEAR, SAYS NETAJI

Indians in India Will Start Action Shortly, Bose Tells Mass Meeting

Special

A JAPANESE BASE IN BURMA, March 20.—The day is not far when the sacred task will be commenced within India for the liberation of [illegible] Chandra Bose, who had just returned from a tour of inspection of the Burma front, at the second mass meeting held here yesterday to celebrate the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

The mass meeting, attended by tens of thousands of Indians, reached its climax when the Netaji personally introduced Major M. who, as commander of a unit of the Indian National Army, had distinguished himself in the successful campaign in the Arakan sector. For his outstanding services, the Netaji presented Major M with a wreath.

In the course of his speech, the Netaji touched on the Arakan campaign which had resulted in decisive victory for the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army. He emphasized, "Our aim is not merely confined to victory or defeat at Arakan but to continue on into India." Pointing out that the enemy is already wavering before the advance of the Indian National Army, he stressed that the day is near at hand when the Azad Hind Fauj will push on toward India to embark upon the sacred task of liberating the motherland. He declared that intense fighting is now raging in the Arakan sector, the Chin Hills area and in the Fukawng Valley.

He added that when and whence the Indian National Army will march into India cannot be disclosed. However, he emphatically predicted that the fighting will be commenced before long within the motherland. Quoting Major M, he declared that the officers and men of the Indian National Army had proved themselves to be capable soldiers in actual combat with the enemy. He continued that the unit under the command of Major M had succeeded in winning over the Indian troops belonging to the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

Imperial Headquarters Says Annihilative Battle Going on

CROSS CHINDWIN RIVER

Tonzan, Pivotal Point of British-Indian Army, Falls Into Japanese Hands

In cooperation with the Indian National Army, Imperial Japanese Units in the Burma area commenced an offensive against the British-Indian army in the vicinity of the Chin Hills on March 8 and are now engaged in an annihilative battle near the border, it was revealed in an Imperial Headquarters communique issued at 2 p.m. Tuesday.

The Imperial Headquarters also disclosed that strong units of the Imperial Japanese Army, in concert with the Indian National Army, crossed the Chindwin River at a point near Homalin on March 15. They are now advancing toward the Burma-India border, the communique concluded.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
2 p.m. March 21

"Imperial Japanese Units in the Burma area, in cooperation with the Indian National Army, on March 8, launched an offensive against the British-Indian army in the vicinity of the Chin Hills and are now engaged in an annihilative battle near the border.

"In addition, other powerful Japanese units, together with the Indian National Army, on March 15, crossed the Chindwin River near Homalin and are now advancing toward the Burma-India border."

Tonzan is Captured
By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

AT AN X X ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 20.—Tonzan, the pivotal military point of the British-Indian army, fell into the hands of the Imperial Japanese Forces on March 20 following vigorous Japanese attacks.

Crack troops of the Ogawa, Morishige and Saito Units had been violently attacking the enemy force since March 14 and, with the fall of Pa'tu, two kilometers east of Tonzan, the enemy troops were totally routed, leading to the fall of Tonzan on March 20. The Japanese Units are now continuing a mopping-up operation in and around Tonzan.

Simultaneously with the fall of Tonzan, the enemy troops in Tidim began a general backward surge. The main body of the British-Indian 17th Division, 9,000 in number, rushed to flee in several hundred automobiles toward the bank of the Manipur River. Abandoning their weapons, the enemy troops under Divisional Commander Lacke stripped themselves and crossed the Manipur streams in attempting to flee into Indian territory.

Catching up with the routed enemy troops at every point, the Nakaya, Iriye and Sueki Units are achieving big war results.

Within 12 days since the commencement of the operation, the 17th Division of the British-Indian army was placed in a state of complete annihilation although it was loudly voicing the recapture of Burma and was furtively moving in the Chin Hills area. The big annihilative battle in the Manipur valley is now reaching the final stage.

Enemy Army Cut Off
By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT.—Crack troops of the Iriye, Nakaya and Sueki Units completely cut off the 17th Division of the British-Indian army, which were attempting to flee. Meanwhile, the Japanese heavy artillery units vigorously attacked the main force of the 14th, 48th and 63rd Brigades, now being routed in the Tonzan area.

An attempt to rescue the 17th Division troops in Tonzan and Tidim by the powerful units of the Anglo-Indian 20th Division, advancing southward, was completely disrupted in and around Singgu by the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

6,000 Square Miles of Territory 'Closed' As Britain Guards Plans for Europe Drive

Special

LISBON, March 20.—Six thousand square miles of territory in Britain will be closed to the public "for strategic reasons," according to an announcement made today by Secretary for War, Sir James Grigg, a London dispatch disclosed.

The banned area includes the coastal strip 600 miles in length and about ten miles deep beginning from the southeastern coast of England up to the Firth of Forth in Scotland.

The dispatch said that this is the "third great step" to prepare for the coming invasion of Europe which will take effect from April 1. The other two steps recently disclosed were the banning of travel to Ireland and the announcement that passenger railway services may be suspended without warning to facilitate the transportation of troops and war materials whenever the need arises.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Ottawa disclosed that Lieutenant-General Crerar, Commander of the First Canadian Army Corps with the British 8th Army in Italy, had been appointed commander of the First Canadian Army in Europe.

The dispatch said it is assumed that as Commander of the First Army he will lead the Canadian forces in the anti-Axis invasion of Europe when it is launched.

America Suffers Acute Lack of Tung Oil With Cessation of Imports From China

Special

LISBON, March 20.—An acute shortage in the United States of vital tung oil was revealed by the testimony of Dr. E. C. Auchter, research administrator of the Agriculture Department's bureau of plant industry, before the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee today, when he said that the United States supply of about 120,000,000 pounds of tung oil imported from China before the war had "practically" disappeared, according to a Washington dispatch. Auchter said that the United States had been producing only about 5,000,000 pounds of tung oil per year.

Pessimistically he said he thought that "we can partially make up for the shortage of tung oil for certain purposes in this emergency through some modification of soy bean oil, dehydrated castor oil as well as linseed oil."

Asked how the United States obtained supplies of tung oil before the war, Auchter replied, "We got it mainly from China," adding "we are importing practically none from China now." Obviously referring to the closure of the Burma route as well as the Japanese blockade of the China coast, Auchter said that he had no idea when imports from China be resumed.

U.S. 'POWER POLICY' IS SEEN AS FAILURE

Neutrals' Stand Is Firm in 'Battle' Against American Imperialism

Domei

GENEVA, March 20.—Fresh proof of the complete disharmony and utter failure of the political strategy of the anti-Axis is being furnished daily, writes Allister Forbes in the Daily Mail, London. Many parts of the anti-Axis machinery have been kept together only by worn-out strings which must be replaced by something firmer and more solid if the whole thing is to be kept from blowing up before the end of the war, he asserted. Forbes continues as follows:

Of the anti-Axis Powers the Soviet Union seems to be getting along the most successfully. The United States, on the other hand, by pursuing its "power policy" in South America and in Ireland has gotten into a "veritable heavy diplomatic storm."

The Pan-American policy built up by former U.S. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and carried out by him in respecting national sovereignty, is not achieving its purpose. On the contrary, Welles' work is now being spoilt by his fellow countrymen who are throwing "armies of ice-boxes and motorcars" on the South Americans' national pride.

These Americans are forgetting the fact that the South American countries gained their history and culture from Catholic Europe and not from Protestant North America. The Argentine revolution which was a national one was apparently directed against the United States. It represented a protest against the questionable United States' diplomacy and the American ambition for expansion. This revolt against the United States' domination is now spreading throughout South America and is thus upsetting Welles' policy.

It is not sufficient to be a great Power through the possession of land and arms only, for land and arms do not always decide matters.

Before the American public could recover from the shock of the announcement of the independent attitude adopted by South America, it had to face another blow in the form of Prime Minister Eamon De Valera's rejection of the United States demands. It is clearly evident that the stab against Eire was made without previous consideration, for it was delivered at a badly chosen moment, especially in view of the fact that Britain had to be dragged into the affair.

Luftwaffe Scores In Heavy Air Duels

(Continued From Page 1)

losses were inflicted on the Soviet forces as a result of the successful German counter-attacks between Proskurov and Tarnopol. In the area of Krzemieniez, southeast of Dubno and at Kovel the German troops continued yesterday to be engaged in heavy defensive fighting, the German High Command said.

In the region of the Pripet Marshes and southeast of Vitebsk in the central sector, numerous Soviet thrusts were repulsed, the Fuehrer's Headquarters communique said. In the northern sector of the Eastern front, the Soviet forces attacked only at the Narva front, the German communique said. The Soviet forces were repulsed, suffering the loss of ten tanks.

Enemy Attack Repulsed

The German High Command said that in the Nettuno beachhead area in Italy, the enemy launched a strong attack southwest of Aprilia supported by artillery but that it was repulsed. Continuing, the communique stated that the German defenders of Cassino again repulsed all enemy attacks which were launched all day long supported by heavy artillery fire.

Meanwhile, anti-Axis reports from Naples said that the Germans had succeeded in reinforcing their strong points in Cassino and had regained a hill to the west from the United States fifth army troops in heavy fighting. The dispatch claimed that the fifth army troops kept a firm hold on the railway station a mile south of the town although the German forces shelled it heavily with mortars and artillery.

The German High Command further said that a formation of German torpedo planes yesterday attacked an enemy convoy off the North African coast, damaging five enemy freighters totalling more than 30,000 tons. The communique said that minor United States bomber formations yesterday made use of the bad visibility and penetrated into southeast Germany from several directions and dropped high explosives and incendiary bombs at various places. The damage done was small. The communique added that 25 enemy aircraft, including 24 four-engined bombers were downed. The communique said that German bomber formations last night dropped numerous high explosives and bombs on the British harbor of Hull and caused extensive fires and heavy destruction.

Comrades-in-Arms

The crushing defeats the Imperial Japanese Forces in collaboration with the men of the Indian National Army are dealing the British on the Indo-Burmese border areas are only too well-known from the many reports of the victories won that have been daily pouring in. Fighting shoulder-to-shoulder, these battlers for the common cause of Asia are seen above cheering one another somewhere on the central Indo-Burmese front.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

OUR FORCES START DRIVE ON BORDER

(Continued From Page 1)

Iriye, Nakaya and Sueki Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Since March 17, the Japanese troops have been smashing at every point the southward advancing enemy of several hundred strong in 106 trucks and also 400 troops equipped with trench mortars in 130 automobiles. Another death blow was delivered to a company of about 1,000 enemy troops, fleeing in several hundred cars.

Entering Lenikott, two kilometers south of the border, on March 12, the Sunakoda Unit in collaboration with the Miyauchi Unit are now engaging in furious battle upon intercepting the southward movement of the enemy troops near the border.

Commanding the views of Tidim, the vital base of the 17th Division, our heavy artillery units, which occupied Kenede Peak, launched fierce attacks against the main body of the routed three enemy brigades, including the 14th, 48th and 63rd Brigades, in cooperation with the attack of their comrade units from the Tonzan direction.

Enemy Airfield Taken

By T. FUJIO

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT.—Giving hot chase to the defeated troops of the enemy force and advancing northward along the right bank of the Bhee River, the Kobaya Unit on March 18 took the Hatabaw airfield, which was hastily built by the enemy forces in their futile attempt to recapture Akyab.

Without taking breath, the Kobaya Unit advanced to Pitt Jungle on March 19 and now are fiercely pressing the fleeing enemy troops at a point north of Pitt Jungle in conjunction with the Matsuo Unit on the northern flank of Kaladan. The routed enemy troops are now striving to escape and are roaming in the mountainous area.

On the other hand, the main force of our X X Unit reached Sabaseik by way of Palechiwa in accompanying the Motomichi and Kobayashi Units.

Losing the whole area of Kaladan, the enemy is now subjected to large-scale pressure on the firing line north of Arakan. In big confusion as the result of his defeats, the enemy is struggling to retrieve himself from the desperate situation by dispatching the reserve troops from Cox's Bazaar. The war situation, however, is not developing in favor of the enemy troops, who are facing extermination.

Reich, Turkey Sign Pact

Special

LISBON, March 20.—A new German-Turkish commercial treaty was concluded yesterday, according to a report from Istanbul. Under the new agreement, Germany will send about $11,000,000 worth of medicine and industrial material to Turkey in exchange for fish, tobacco and other goods.

Gurkha Troops Turn Their Guns Against Britishers in Burma

By S. NAKAJIMA

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, March 19.—Gurkha soldiers engaged the British in a three-hour shooting fray at Kenede Peak fortress when the latter attempted to resort to their usual tactics of saving their lives at the expense of the native troops. Armed clashes are frequently occurring between the Indian soldiers and the British forces in this sector due to the British habit of making the sepoys cover their retreat. Consequently, more and more sepoys, averaging 50 a day, are leaving the British to join the Indian National Army.

Day of Liberation Near, Says Netaji

(Continued From Page 1)

British-Indian division after encircling them at an undisclosed hill in the Arakan sector. He concluded with the statement that a detachment under Major M, in a surprise raid, had occupied the enemy general headquarters thereby demonstrating the prowess and valor of the Indian National Army.

To Observe Azad Hind Day

Special

SHONAN, March 20.—A procession and a mass meeting will feature this month's observance of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind Day tomorrow. The meeting will be closed with the passing of resolutions pledging to intensify the support being given now by the Indians to the freedom movement.

LIEUT.-GEN. KURODA FETED

Special

MANILA, March 19.—Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by members of the Philippine Cabinet at the Manila Hotel last evening. Among the high Filipino officials attending were Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the National Assembly, and Chief Justice Jose Yulo of the Supreme Court.

Chinese Communists Near Chukia Routed; 50 Prisoners Taken

Domei

TSINGTAO, March 20.—In the course of mopping-up operations in the vicinity of Chukia, about 20 kilometers south of Pingtu, Shantung Province, our Expeditionary Unit, in concert with the Peace Preservation Corps of the National Government of China, completely routed Chinese communist remnants belonging to the 8th Route Army, of about 300 strong after a two-hour battle at dawn on March 16. In this encounter, 50 enemy troops were taken prisoner. In addition, 1 Czech light machine-gun, rifles, 61 hand grenades as well as large quantities of other war materials and ammunition were seized by our Units.

Azad Hind Regime Asks Indian People For All-Out Help

(Continued From Page 1)

for the protection of the Japanese but for the destruction of British imperialism in East Asia and that it supports a complete and unconditional independence of India.

All-Out Aid From Japan

"In accordance with this principle, the Imperial Japanese Government issued statements that it was ready to offer all-out assistance to India's struggle for independence. Upon the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, the Japanese Government promptly recognized it and also decided to transfer the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to it.

"Unless and until foreign invasion forces are driven out of India, there will be no freedom for the Indian population nor liberty and security in East Asia. Nor will there be an end to the Anglo-American imperialistic war. Therefore, Japan is determined to fulfil its promise to support India in order to create an India for the Indians.

"The Provisional Government of Azad Hind urges its patriotic Indian brethren to join positively in the final battle for Indian independence.

"The Provisional Government of Azad Hind urges all the Indians to obstruct Anglo-American war efforts by systematic sabotage thereby to realize a successful consummation of the war for liberty.

"We urge our fellow-countrymen, the officers and men of the Indian army, to refuse the fighting for their tyrants and positively to join our camp.

Clarion Call on Indians

"We urge the Indian civil officials in the service of the British Governments to cooperate with us in this sacred war.

"Indians! A golden opportunity is here for us to realize the long-cherished hope for liberty. Provided you avail yourselves of this opportunity and discharge your duties, freedom will not be far off. At this grave juncture, India ardently expects that all the Indians will fulfil their mission. Jai Hind!

"Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army."

Opens New Mail Service

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED PLACE, March 21.—Mail service between Sumatra and French Indo-China was commenced recently, according to an announcement issued by the communications bureau of the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters. Communications have been limited to postcards and the official language for use is Japanese.

Manila Baseball Games End

Special

MANILA, March 21.—The Manila Baseball League games ended on Saturday with the Education Ministry gaining a two to one victory over the Nippon Club, thus garnering the title for the second year. Japanese Ambassador Shozo Murata was present among the capacity crowd.

Celebes Trains Look-Outs

Domei

MACASSAR, March 21.—In order to tighten further the defense of the Celebes, now being maintained by the native inhabitants, a certain number of youths, who are at present stationed at look-out posts, have been selected to undergo further training.

SCRIBES IN MANILA FETED AT BANQUET

Cooperation Extended by Nippon, Filipino Newsmen Lauded by Colonel Saito

Special

MANILA, March 20.—Local Japanese and Filipino newspapermen and cartoonists were guests at a dinner party given last evening by Colonel Jiro Saito, Chief of the Information Department of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, at the Manila Hotel.

Addressing the gathering, which was also attended by Arsenio Luz, Chairman of the Philippine Board of Information, Colonel Saito expressed gratitude for the cooperation extended by the newsmen.

He said that despite the exigencies of war, the relations between the personnel of the Department of Information and the editors and the members of the staff as well as the artists have been most pleasant and cordial, with all inspired by loftiest motives.

Responding on behalf of his colleagues, Jose P. Bautista, editor of the Tribune, an English-language daily, voiced his thanks to Colonel Saito for all the facilities afforded the newspapermen in performance of their work.

He pointed out that the journalists were receiving minimum interference in exercising their professional duties, thereby assuring the healthy growth of journalism in the new republic.

Those who attended the meeting included officials of the Department of Information, the Board of Information as well the editors and staff members of local newspapers, magazines and news agencies.

TO BE TRIED FOR POLYGAMY

Cleveland, an American Admits He Has 3 Wives

Special

LISBON, March 20.—Heber Kimball Cleveland, 42, a tailor, who claims God's law gives him the right to have as many as seven wives, will go on trial in the Federal Court in Salt Lake City in the first of a series of polygamy cases to be tried in that city, according to a dispatch received here. Cleveland was arrested by the Department of Justice which has launched a drive to eliminate polygamy in the United States.

The defendant, who admits having three wives, has also been accused of violating the Mann Act because he had transported his wives across States lines. Nine other men, who have as many as 42 children each, have also been indicted for violating of the Mann Act. Cleveland gave the ages of his three wives as 54, 22 and 18.

BARES WARSHIP LOSSES

U.S. Destroyer, Submarine Rescue-Ship Reported Sunk

Special

LISBON, March 20.—The United States Navy Department announced yesterday that the escort-destroyer, Leopold, sank in the Atlantic on March 10 as the result of an explosion, according to a dispatch from Washington. Although the casualties were not announced, the craft usually carried about 140 men.

The Navy Department also announced that the 2,000-ton submarine rescue-ship, Macaw, sank after hitting a reef in the Pacific on February 13. The skipper of the Macaw was Lieutenant-Commander Paul W. Burton, who has been listed as missing. The vessel was built in Oakland and launched on July 12, last year.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 20

At the Nikolayev bridgehead, in the Wosnessensk area and northeast of Pervomaisk, renewed Soviet attacks failed to register any successes. The German fighting group, commanded by Captain Kalberlak, particularly distinguished itself in these battles.

The Red Army increased its pressure in the sector between the middle reaches of the Bug and Dniester rivers.

After all installations of war importance had been destroyed, the town of Vinitza was evacuated according to set plans.

East of Proskurov, our panzer divisions made determined thrusts against several Soviet rifle divisions. In these operations, the 16th Panzer Reconnaissance Detachment, commanded by Captain Schiller, particularly distinguished itself.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the Soviets when German forces made successful counter-attacks in the sector between Proskurov and Tarnopol.

In the Kazemieniez area and at Kovel, the Reich forces continue to be engaged in defensive fighting.

Numerous Soviet thrusts were repelled in the region of the Pripet marshes and on the south bank of the Pripet River.

Southeast of Vitebsk, hard fighting took place for a hill position which changed hands several times.

In the northern sector of the Eastern Front, the Red Army limited its attacks to the Narva front which were repulsed by the German forces. In these battles, the Soviets lost 10 tanks.

Meanwhile, in the Nettuno sector on the South Italian Front, the enemy launched several strong but unsuccessful attacks supported by artillery in the area southwest of Aprilia.

The Cassino defenders yesterday again repelled all enemy attacks which were launched throughout the day under cover of a heavy artillery barrage.

Morishima in Madrid

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—Morito Morishima, Japanese Minister to Portugal, arrived at Madrid by air today.

ATLANTIC CHARTER FACING COLLAPSE

Soviet Objectives of War Feared by Wall Street Journal

Special

LISBON, March 20.—"Structure of Atlantic Charter Slowly Collapsing," is the heading of the leading article in the Wall Street Journal, which declares that the Soviet objectives in this war go beyond the regaining of lost territories, a New York dispatch discloses.

The journal points out that Soviet Russia seeks to annex a considerable stretch of land in Europe as well as to extend her rule over other countries. And, the paper goes on to add, it is still beyond surmize how far her ambitions will go—perhaps to the west beyond the Rhine.

These objectives are in diametrical opposition to the Atlantic Charter, the paper claims and, on the basis of the Charter, not even the frontiers of the anti-Axis nations are safe.

Another section of the same article claims that the recent U.S. political ventures against foreign nations have created an uncertainty and resulted in a lowering of her prestige. Regarding the American invitation to Finland to accept the Soviet conditions for peace, the paper declares that the Finns were fully justified in asking what guarantees, if any, could be given for submission to such conditions.

24-Ounce Baby Born

Special

LISBON, March 17.—A 14-year-old unmarried girl today gave birth to a 24-ounce three-month premature baby in Peoria, Illinois, according to a dispatch received here. The baby is being fed mothers' milk with an eyedropper and is given a good chance to live, the dispatch said.

More Join Kalibapi

Special

MANILA, March 21.—Kalibapi membership in Samar Province is increasing with 7,042 new members enrolled in the organization there, according to a report received by Acting-Director Camilo Osias from the provincial government.

Ronson Lighter Firm Guilty of Smuggling Parts Into England

Special

LISBON, March 20.—The Ronson cigarette lighter company has been found guilty of deliberately using the services of two British Air Force members to smuggle component parts of cigarette lighters into Britain, according to a London dispatch. The services of the R.A.F. men were enlisted to bring in ratchet springs, a small but essential part of the lighter. The company and its managing director were found guilty of fraudulent evasion of customs duty.

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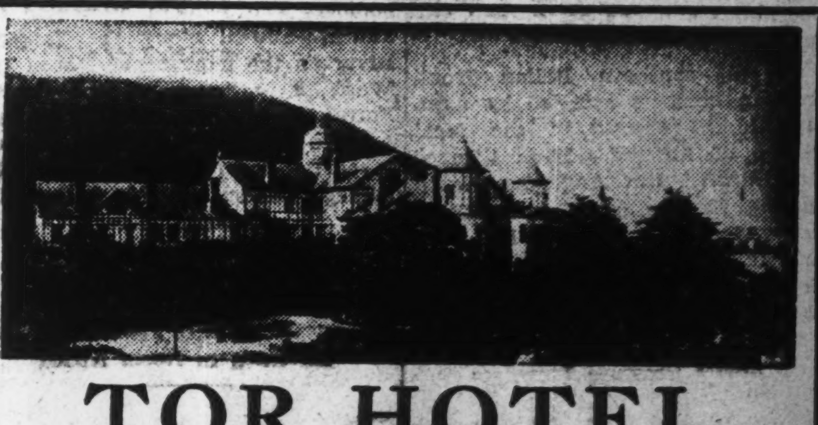

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EFFICIENCY MARKS BERLIN EVACUATION

One Million People Smoothly Transferred in a Week, Says Recently Returned Engineer

How the marvelously efficient organization of wartime Germany accomplished the almost miraculous feat of evacuating one million people from the city of Berlin without a hitch in the short space of one week, was described by Tomo Kawamura, engineer of the Furukawa Electrical Industries Company, who recently returned from Berlin, in an interview given to the Mainichi at Nikko. Mr. Kawamura stated as follows:

"The evacuation of one million people within seven days may sound miraculous but to those who have actually lived in Berlin and knew the city's traffic conditions and the Berliners' attitude toward the war, it is not a miracle.

"First, as to the people who were evacuated: Under the general mobilization order enforced in Germany on March 15 of last year, all men from 17 to 65 years of age were to serve in the armed forces and all women between 18 and 45 were to work at least eight hours a day. All those not affected by these two classifications were ordered to evacuate Berlin.

"Of course in cases where there was illness in the family or for similar reasons, there were some who could not be evacuated but, generally, the evacuation order was designed to cover all those who could not contribute to the war effort.

"Before the actual evacuation, the N.S.V. (National-Socialistic Welfare Corps) carried out a nation-wide investigation of residential houses in conjunction with the local authorities and even noted the number of rooms in each house with the result that they knew exactly how many people could be accommodated in any one locality.

Traffic Jam Avoided

"The evacuees were then given detailed instructions as to time and place of departure, destinations and particulars of trains. Thus, the evacuation of a large number of people was made possible without causing undue traffic congestion. During the period, passengers on public conveyances were strictly limited to those holding evacuation certificates.

"The people who wished to be evacuated had to first of all apply for an evacuation certificate from the N.S.V. without which they could go nowhere. Furthermore, things were arranged in such a way that evacuees could not obtain food without producing this certificate. For instance, there were some factory workers who were not supposed to evacuate but did so in error. However as soon as they found they were unable to obtain food anywhere, they returned to Berlin.

"On the other hand, once a person gets a certificate from the N.S.V., wherever he goes he will be taken care of by this organization who even look after his baggage and direct him to his destination. It was truly a remarkable system, marked by kindness and understanding.

"In addition, permission to evacuate was given to those with comparatively easy jobs, such as beauty parlor workers. Certain people were allowed to go near their relatives or friends in the country. There were also many people who worked in Berlin during the day but slept on the outskirts. We Japanese followed this system during the better part of our stay in Germany.

"Berlin had already long ago removed all army and navy hospitals, elementary schools and so on and, at the time of the evacuation in August, important public offices such as military offices and the special police organization were transferred together with all important documents. Politically, therefore, Berlin had already resembled an empty shell so that no matter how much blind bombing the enemy may carry out, it will not have any serious effect on Germany.

"The following points are worthy of note: (1) The Government's plan was systematic and comprehensive. (2) The traffic of Berlin was organized like the meshes of a net. (3) Public morale is very high. (4) The children were evacuated separately in organized groups. (5) The Hitler-Jugend maintained dormitories throughout the country. (5) German residential houses are built in a cubic style, thus assuring accommodation for a large number of people.

"Moreover, the Germans do not mind living together with other families and this fact, coupled with other commendable traits, has helped to make the evacuation of Berlin truly exemplary.

Air School Graduation

The commencement ceremony for probationary pilot officers and cadets was observed at the Tachiarai Military Aviation School on Monday. It was attended by high military officers, parents of the graduates, and other notables.

Ten Villages Which Have Been Outstanding In Raising Healthy Infants to Be Lauded

In line with the wartime measure to bring up healthy infants, ten towns and villages which have proved outstanding in health examinations, in the percentage of healthy infants, in the minimum death rate and in the calorific percentage of mothers' milk as well as ten doctors and nurses who have contributed greatly toward infant welfare, are to be shortly commended by the Welfare Ministry and by the Dai Nippon Mothers and Infants Welfare Association, it is reported by the Asahi.

First prizes are to be granted Oharano-mura, Otokuni-gun, Kyoto Prefecture and Kawahigashi-mura, Shiso-gun, Hyogo Prefecture. At Oharano-mura every baby has undergone health examinations which were conducted by the Welfare Ministry with 98 per cent of the infants proved healthy while the death rate was 1.4 per cent and the calorific percentage of mother's milk rated at 87 per cent. Kawashigashi-mura has also shown a similar high percentage in infant health.

Second prizes are to be given to Joyo-mura, Sawa-gun, Gunma Prefecture, Ogawa-cho, Nasu-gun, Tochigi Prefecture, and Washizu-mura, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture.

The five towns and villages to be awarded third prizes, include Koga-cho, Sashima-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture, Ookuchi-machi, Isa-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture, Konami-mura, Suwa-gun, Nagano Prefecture, Kotomari-mura, Kitatsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture, and Kobayashi-cho, Nishimorogata-gun, Miyazaki Prefecture.

In this connection, Gunji Takei, Welfare Vice-Minister remarked, "I am sure that the forthcoming commendation of healthy babies will further encourage the people to have their babies examined. At the same time the conception that babies are not personal belongings but are treasures of the nation will be more deeply instilled in the mothers."

Oharano-mura, Kyoto Prefecture which is to be honored with a first prize comprises some 700 families with a total population of about 3,800. The village has neither doctors nor nurses, but all the villagers are robust and healthy. No milk and hardly any fish is available there, but fresh air and fresh vegetables which are amply available have undoubtedly contributed toward building up good health.

Mrs. Chiyono Hayami who is one of the ten persons who are to be commended is the only daughter of the late Finance Minister Seiji Hayami. She bore three children but two of them died young and her only daughter, Asako, is now a widow with one boy, Yuichi, who is six years of age. Mrs. Hayami is having a busy time helping at health examinations and visiting the houses where babies are born.

VARGAS URGES NEED FOR ECONOMIC TIES

Nippon-Philippine Collaboration Stressed by Envoy—3 Requirements Pointed Out

The necessity for establishing an economic collaboration between Japan and the Philippines, as well as other Oriental nations, was stressed by Philippine Ambassador to Japan Jorge B. Vargas in a speech given before the Seiwakai on Monday.

After briefly tracing the economic background of the Philippines in relation to its past dependence on the American market and to its future as a member of the common prosperity region of Greater East Asia, Ambassador Vargas pointed out three basic requirements for this economic cooperation, namely, first, that the Philippines must achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and, to some degree, in textiles, second, that the Philippines must find a substitute market where it can sell its exports and buy the things it needs but cannot produce, and third, that the Philippines should be given every opportunity to progress and develop.

Ambassador Vargas' speech in gist follows:

"Your Excellencies and my friends:

"When I received your kind invitation to this friendly gathering, I rejoiced over the opportunity to exchange frank and open views on some of the problems that confront the Japanese and Filipino peoples. I knew that, with you, I could dispense with vague generalities and adopt a more factual and realistic approach, with full reliance on your rich experience of breadth of vision, and profound understanding. This afternoon, I should like to discuss with you, briefly, the economic background of the Philippines, in relation to its past dependence on the American market and to its future as a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. As the name itself indicates, the Co-Prosperity Sphere is an idea that has a fundamentally economic basis and it is therefore vitally important to grasp the essential requirements of an economic partnership between Japan and the Philippines.

"The Philippines is primarily an agricultural country. We are mainly concerned with growing and selling raw materials so as to buy and use the manufactured articles necessary to maintain a civilized existence. Bearing this in mind, one can judge accurately the degree of our dependence on the United States from the proceedings of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs.

Food Output Neglected

"Secondly, due to the easy profits made possible by free trade with the United States, the Filipinos were tempted to concentrate their best efforts on the production of raw materials for export. The production of foodstuffs tended to fall into neglect so that the Philippines was regularly forced to import great quantities of rice from other East Asian countries like Burma and Indo-China.

"Thirdly, these two economic factors exercised a profound political and cultural effect. The Filipinos ate American canned food, wore, in many cases, American shirts, saw American movies, used American cosmetics, and even smoked American cigarettes; in many ways they lived like Americans and many even began to think like Americans. It was this Americanization which, added to the unmitigated economic dependence on the United States market, which gave birth, in the years before the war, to an anti-independence movement in certain business circles favoring the indefinite continuation of American sovereignty and American free trade.

"To attract the Filipino people into enthusiastic participation in a Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, it is necessary therefore to establish an economic collaboration between Japan and the Philippines, as well as other Oriental nations, which can take the place of the old dependence on the United States, eliminating the weaknesses, discriminations, and injustices of the old arrangement, and offering guarantees of stability, independence, and common prosperity.

"I will be so bold as to say that there are at least three basic requirements for this economic cooperation. Firstly, the Philippines must achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and, to some degree, in textiles. Never again must the Filipinos suffer the scarcities and privations that they are suffering now, as a result of their mistakes in the past and of the isolation enforced by the present conflict. Never again must Filipinos wait in vain for their daily rice or pay for its mounting and fantastic prices. Never again must Filipinos be forced to go threadbare under the merciless exploitation of profiteers. The Filipinos must be given every opportunity to grow all the rice they need, to raise all the livestock and poultry that they need, and to produce all the vegetables and fish that they need.

Japanese Market Needed

"Secondly, the Philippines must find a substitute market where it can sell its exports and buy the things it needs but cannot produce. I believe that Japan is destined to be that market. The Philippines can help to feed the gigantic industries of this country with metal ores, oil, hemp, cotton, and other treasures of the soil. Japan, in turn, can supply the Filipinos with machinery, textiles, and other industrial products.

"The third basic requirement is that the Philippines should be given every opportunity to progress and develop. The Filipino people have already made some humble beginnings in light industrialization. They cannot go back to a primitive, purely agricultural economy. They cannot long remain content as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. To maintain and improve the standard of life which they now enjoy, they require the establishment of textile mills, food canning plants, and other light industries for which they are now eminently fitted by their technical advancement and growing population. I have every hope that Japan will not deny or hamper this aspiration and need of the Filipino people.

"Your Excellencies and my friends, if I have imposed upon your patience and goodwill by presenting these few considerations, it has been only because I desired to make a small contribution toward Nippon-Philippine understanding. What the Philippines wants, will help the Filipinos—no one can deny that; but it will also help Japan. The Filipinos only want an opportunity to develop themselves in order that they may take their proper share of the common task of prosecuting the present war and constructing a new order in Greater East Asia.

"That new order depends upon the full realization of the sublime principles enunciated in the Greater East Asia Declaration of last year. The Filipinos, like the Japanese, believe in those principles and pray for the final victory of Japan and her allies in the present war as the sure guarantee of the establishment of a new order of peace, liberty, and common prosperity among all the nations of Greater East Asia."

BURMA'S ATTITUDE LAUDED BY OGAWA

Supreme Adviser to Rangoon Government Returns to Get More Experts

Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, Supreme Adviser to the Burmese Government, on his arrival at Fukuoka on Monday afternoon, declared that Burma was whole-heartedly and assiduously cooperating with Japan in the conduct of the current war, according to Domei. Mr. Ogawa left Fukuoka for Tokyo at 7 p.m. the same day.

Dr. Ogawa explained that the purpose of his return to Japan was to consult with the Japanese Government authorities on the dispatch of economic and technological advisers to Burma.

"Burma intends to establish a planning board to facilitate its war efforts," Supreme Adviser Ogawa revealed. "To study the advanced administrative machinery of Japan, a Burmese mission headed by the elder brother of Prime Minister and Head of State Dr. Ba Maw will shortly be dispatched to Japan," he said.

"Cooperation with Japan in the prosecution of the war is the highest national policy of Burma at present," declared the Supreme Adviser, adding that for this purpose great efforts are systematically being made to bolster the transportation system and to insure supplies of food.

"During the British rule," Mr. Ogawa explained, "Burma used to depend entirely upon Britain for general supplies, with the exception of rice and lumber, and she was short of goods. This fact explains why that country is at present cooperating with Japan in such a whole-hearted manner.

"To strengthen further its national foundation and to insure its future progress, Burma has been carrying out drastic reforms of its administrative machinery since its founding. The Burmese Government is now concentrating its national energies on the maintenance of racial integrity, establishment of solid administrative command and the bolstering of the labor front.

"Arduous efforts exerted by Prime Minister Ba Maw and other leaders have borne good results and our ally, Burma, is forging ahead to carry on the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion."

Lauds Burmese People

Special

CANTON, March 20.—Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, Supreme Adviser to the Burmese Government, highly lauded the Burmese people for their all-out cooperation with Japan in conducting the current war, in the course of a press interview held today, prior to his departure for Tokyo where he will report to his home government on the prevailing conditions in Burma.

He declared that Burma constitutes the foremost front-line in the War of Greater East Asia, the significance of which is fully understood by the Burmese people who are making spiritual as well as material contributions in the prosecution of that war, which is worthy of attention.

Paying highest tribute to the fortitude of the Burmese people who are bearing up nobly under the privations and hardships of wartime, Adviser Ogawa said that they have completely and thoroughly regained their former character as a truly Asiatic race.

Shigemitsu Makes Report

At the regular meeting of the Cabinet held on Tuesday Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu reported on the latest world situation.

RASH BOSE EXHORTS INDIANS OVER RADIO

Azad Hind Broadcasts From Tokyo Inaugurated on Provisional Government Day

The Free India Provisional Government Day was observed on Tuesday by the members of the Indian Independence League, Tokyo Branch, at Tameike, Akasaka, at 3 p.m. The text of the Proclamation of the Provisional Government, issued by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, on the occasion of its formation on October 21 last year, was read and the members once again reaffirmed their pledge to exert to their utmost to contribute toward the war effort of the Indian people in East Asia and to speedily annihilate the enemy and accelerate the advance of the Azad Hind Fauj to Delhi.

Intensifying radio propaganda toward India to counteract that of the enemy, a daily half-hour broadcast will be made by the Indian Independence League, Tokyo Branch, over the Azad Hind Radio each day, which was inaugurated on Tuesday, to inform their countrymen of the progress of the Indian people's efforts from East Asia.

Inaugurating the Azad Hind Radio, Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, spoke to his countrymen as follows:

"Today I am glad to be able to inaugurate the Azad Hind Radio from Tokyo. Today is the fifth Monthly Memorial Day of the Inauguration of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and since its establishment on October 21 last year, your brethren in East Asia have solidly supported the Government of Free India. At this very moment our powerful Azad Hind Fauj are on the march to tear down the shackles of British tyranny in cooperation with our mighty allies, the Japanese, and, in their first encounter have already dealt a decisive blow to Lord Louis Mountbatten's forces. These are facts which the British are trying to hide from the Indian people.

"While the enemy is losing every battle with our troops on the Indo-Burmese frontier and thousands of our countrymen—forced into the fighting by the British—are coming over to join the Azad Hind Fauj, the British are trying to fool the public by false stories of their successes. Wherever they have fought in East Asia, the cowardly British have always forced the Indian soldiers to the firing lines and after each defeat, they invariably made the Indian troops cover their retreat.

"Responding to the call of the Azad Hind Fauj our compatriots are rapidly fleeing from British clutches to join the ranks of our Army of Freedom to fight for the liberty of their country and not for its enslavement.

"I promise I will be with you soon as the hour is not far off when I shall set foot on the sacred soil of my Motherland. This is the message I send to you today from Tokyo and I ask you to convey to our compatriots to exert their utmost, for not much longer will they have to suffer under British oppression."

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East Asia Round-Up

Boosts Rice Distribution

Special

MANILA, March 21.—Another step to bolster this city's economic structure was taken on Saturday when President Jose P. Laurel issued an ordinance establishing 164 consumers' cooperative associations for the purpose of aiding the Government in the distribution of rice.

Plans Information Board

Special

SHONAN, March 21.—The Shonan Special Municipality will shortly establish an information and propaganda board with the aim to furnish the people with correct information. Chairman of the board will be the Mayor of Shonan.

Bridges Reopened in Celebes

Domei

MACASSAR, March 21.—Restoration of the bridges which were blasted by the fleeing Dutch troops in the early days of the current war is progressing at a rapid pace with many of the damaged bridges already opened to traffic. The native inhabitants are cooperating closely in the repair work.

Plans 2 New Fishing Ports

Domei

HSINKING, March 21.—The Communications Ministry of the Manchoukuo Government decided recently to build large fishing ports at Tawangchiatao, Antung Province and at Hulutao, Chinchow Province. When completed, these two ports will turn out 35,000 tons of fish or more annually.

Sets Up Neighborhood Groups

Special

DJAKARTA, March 21.—The formation of neighborhood associations will be completed by the end of this month throughout Java with the exception of Djakarta and Tjirebon provinces, which are expected to complete the formation of the groups by the end of May this year.

Savings Drive Succeeds

Special

SHONAN, March 21.—The gigantic savings campaign launched by Malaian banks recently has proved to be a tremendous success, with the total of fixed deposits up to the closing date of the drive on March 15 estimated at well over 2,000,000 in excess of the 4,000,000 mark set for the scheme.

To Train for Food Drive

Special

PEKING, March 20.—Prior to the mobilization of the 1,000,000 students in North China for the purpose of boosting food production, the Education Board of the North China Political Affairs Commission decided recently to set up institutes to give these students preliminary training in agricultural technique.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undermentioned vessels, seized by the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this Public Notice.

March 22, 1944

YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

Case No. (for 1942)	Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Ownership	Captain
5	Steamship	Valentine	Greece	John C. Scarlatiels (Greek)	P. Danalis Same, Cephalonia, Greece
Case No. (for 1943)					
95	Lighter with roof	S. & G. 355	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
96	Lighter with roof	S. & G. 358	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
97	Lighter with roof	S. & G. 381	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
98	Lighter with roof	S. & R. 360	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
99	Lighter with roof	B. & R. 6056	U.S.A.	Visayan Stevedore Transportation Co.	Unknown
100	Lighter with roof	Edward	U.S.A.	Angel Jose (Filipino)	Unknown
101	Lighter with roof	Dona Teodorica	U.S.A.	Aniceto T. Fontefon (Filipino)	Unknown
102	Lighter with roof	A. G. B.	U.S.A.	Filipino (Unknown)	Unknown
103	Lighter with roof	S. & G. 359	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
104	Lighter with roof	S. & G. 137	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
105	Lighter	S. & G. 406	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
106	Lighter	S. I. M. 16	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
107	Lighter	Vistoranco 25	U.S.A.	Filipino (Unknown)	Unknown
108	Lighter	B. R. 6573	U.S.A.	Visayan Stevedore Transportation Co.	Unknown
109	Freighter	Pontoon Storage Barge Y. P. K. 7	U.S.A.	Filipino (Unknown)	Unknown
110	Freighter	S. G. 111	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
111	Freighter	S. & G. 194	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
112	Freighter	S. & G. 157	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
113	Freighter	S. & G. 204	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
114	Freighter	Concha 3	U.S.A.	Asiatic Petroleum Co.	Unknown
115	Freighter	V. S. T. Co., No. 34	U.S.A.	Visayan Stevedore Transportation Co.	Unknown
116	Freighter	B. & R. 2673	U.S.A.	Visayan Stevedore Transportation Co.	Unknown
117	Freighter	V. S. 15	U.S.A.	Visayan Stevedore Transportation Co.	Unknown
118	Freighter	B. R. 4953 O. F. F. 182744	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
119	Freighter	B. & R. 6685	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
120	Work Boat	L. S. No. 24	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
121	Work Boat	S. & G. 378	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
122	Yacht (Passenger)	Bronze Wing	U.S.A.	Alfred Cooper (American)	Unknown
123	Scooner	Sur	U.S.A.	Filipino (Unknown)	Unknown
124	Yacht	Ochoy	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
126	Cargo-Passenger	Aurora	U.S.A.	Antonio Pardo (Spanish)	Unknown
127	Cargo-Passenger	Esperanza	U.S.A.	Antonio Pardo (Spanish)	Unknown
128	Cargo-Passenger	Bagadean	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
129	Cargo	Parking	U.S.A.	Coconut Dessicated Co., Zamboanga, Philippines	Unknown
130	Cargo	La Paz	U.S.A.	Bohol Trading Co., Tagubirarang Bohol Is., Philippines	Unknown
131	Tug-Boat	Sammy	U.S.A.	Refining Co., of Philippines	Unknown
132	Motor Boat	Naw	U.S.A.	Rugstone (American)	Unknown
133	Tug-Boat	Albert	U.S.A.	Johnson Lumber Co. (American)	Unknown
134	In Board	Unknown	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
135	In Board	No. 2	U.S.A.	Zamboanga Custom House	Unknown
136	Tug-Boat	Construction	U.S.A.	Zamboanga Lumber	Unknown
137	Fishing Boat	Mongas	U.S.A.	Go Kay (Chinese)	Unknown
138	Fishing Boat	Freddy	U.S.A.	Alfred Chow (Filipino)	Unknown
139	Lighter (Wooden)	H. L. Co., No. 5	U.S.A.	Hercules Lumber Co.	Unknown
140	Lighter (Wooden)	H. L. Co., No. 4	U.S.A.	Hercules Lumber Co.	Unknown
141	Lighter (Wooden)	Legaspi	U.S.A.	Vitaly Lumber	Unknown
142	Motor Boat	Malita	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedores Co., Manila, Philippines (American)	Unknown
143	Motor Boat	Echo	U.S.A.	Filipino (Unknown)	Unknown
144	Custom Patrol Boat	No. 9	U.S.A.	Custom House	Unknown
145	Tug-Boat	Daisy	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedores Co., Manila, Philippines (American)	Unknown
146	Tug-Boat	Hokshiu	U.S.A.	Anlee Yong Tong, Santa Ana St., Davao, Mindanao Island, Philippines	Unknown
147	Tug-Boat	Carmen (Large)	U.S.A.	Pedro Carredo (Filipino), Clavelia St., Davao, Mindanao Island, Philippines	Unknown
148	Tug-Boat	Anlee Yong Tong	U.S.A.	Anlee Yong Tong, Santa Ana St., Davao, Mindanao Island, Philippines	Unknown
149	Tug-Boat	Renaud	U.S.A.	Pedro Carredo (Filipino), Clavelia St., Davao, Mindanao Island, Philippines	Unknown
150	Tug-Boat	Ordeal	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedores Co., Manila, Philippines, (American)	Unknown Unknown

No cargo on any of the above.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1944

British Trade Plans for Latin America

Ugly dark clouds, fomented by the fundamentally antagonistic commercial policies of the United States and Britain toward Latin America, have ominously thickened over the Western Hemisphere with the recent announcement by the governors of the five largest banks in England that British trade in that section of the world must be expanded in the post-war period. A violent storm is rapidly brewing, a storm that presages an implacable, cut-throat competition between the United States and Britain, a storm that threatens to plunge the Latin American countries into the throes of painful economic chaos.

The British trade program for the Latin American countries which has been unofficially announced by these governors is an audacious and desperate scheme. Its audaciousness is dictated by inexorable economic necessity; its desperateness by the grim desire for survival. As a result of the outbreak of the present global war, Britain's national economy which, since the Industrial Revolution, has been dependent on profits acquired by the sale of commodities manufactured from imported raw materials, on income gained by her world-wide shipping facilities, on interest from her foreign investments and on other miscellaneous income has been irrevocably shattered. Her huge overseas investments have been practically dissipated; her merchant fleet which brought home to Britain's national coffers millions of pounds is now overshadowed by the ever-expanding American merchant marine. The only hope, the only economic salvation for the people of Britain who face a dreary, cheerless future, is the expansion of their export trade—exports which must be expanded with relentless vigor and fierce determination to a scale vastly surpassing the pre-war level if Britain is to avert certain economic catastrophe.

This stark fact, admitted in their annual address by the Governors of Barclays Bank, the Bank of London and South America, the Midland Bank, the National Provincial Bank and the Westminster Bank, lies at the bottom of the aggressive British plan to develop the Latin American markets. The expansion in exports will be accomplished, these banking wizards explain, by utilizing the trained skilled labor, converted munitions industries and advanced scientific technique which will be available after the war for the manufacture of goods cheaper and better than those produced by the United States. Moreover, to ensure the complete transformation of England into a formidable manufacturing center which will be able to compete with the industries of the United States, these financiers have unanimously recommended the extension of unrestricted loans, estimated at one billion pounds, to small and medium entrepreneurs at low interest. In addition, Lord Wardington of the Bank of London and South America has boldly suggested the blocking of the sterling balances which the South American countries are accumulating at London during the present war, thus making it impossible for these nations to convert their sterling funds into dollar exchanges with which to buy commodities from the United States.

These measures are stormy petrels, pointing to the coming of the inevitable economic clash between the United States and Britain. No love is being lost between these two countries. The frothing, foaming undercurrent of hate, anger and resentment which the British have always harbored toward United States activities in Latin America ever since the early part of the nineteenth century has come gushing to the surface. The raw deal meted out to the British by the United States in the settlement of their bond holdings in South America some time ago, the recent address by the director of the Latin American section of the New York Board of Commerce in which he graphically outlined the possibilities of voluminous trade with the neighbors south of the Rio Grande by recourse to the continually augmenting Latin American dollar balances in the United States computed at $1,500,000,000, the blunt economic weapons which the Northern Colossus has unscrupulously employed in the course of the present World War to slug the southern countries into abject submission, have swept aside all doubts in the minds of the British people as to the real intentions of the United States in South America.

The British are, therefore, entertaining no illusions. They are gritting their teeth for a ferocious encounter in Latin America with the Northern Colossus. No euphemistic expressions of friendship for the United States were used by the governors of these banking institutions of England in their annual address. Governor Beckett of the Westminster Bank openly referred to the United States as Britain's most formidable rival in the post-war race for the South American markets and has warned the British people to rise to the challenge. The London Times and the Manchester Guardian, in commenting on these addresses, have also outspokenly voiced their qualms over the anticipated rivalry with the United States.

The statement made by Governor Beckett that the United States, as the largest creditor nation, now has the duty to adjust her economy and facilitate the importation of foreign-made goods is an expression of an undisguised apprehension that the United States may again bring about the economic ruin of Britain and of the world as in the period after the first World War when, by erecting a high tariff wall, the United States prevented the liquidation by the debtor nations of their obligations to the American Government, thus bringing about the subsequent tariff war and the complete economic demoralization of the world. That statement is also a searching, troubled inquiry into the not improbable intention of the United States to force the South American countries to impose a common prohibitive tariff schedule on British goods. The opposition of Governor Christopherson of the Midland Bank to the policy of deflation in the post-war period is also significant against the backdrop of the looming currency war between the United States and Britain who will surely resort to all sorts of vile economic manipulations to further their selfish imperialistic designs.

Grim and ghastly as the trade competition between the United States and Britain will be, the tragic sufferers of this horrible rivalry will be not only the South American countries but the entire world. The industries which the Latin American countries are building up in the course of the current war will be razed in the heat of the Anglo-American feud; their economic system will be wrenched to serve as a dumping ground for American and British goods; their peoples will be bled, exploited and lashed in the storm of unbridled competition; and not only Latin America but the entire world will be left, after the force of the storm has spent itself, in utter prostration and weakness. Only a victory by the Axis Powers can ensure the world salvation from this ghastly prospect and open up the paths of economic prosperity for all envisioned in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations.

A Year Ago Today

March 22, 1943

With the initiative taken by Japan today in the retrocession of the Peking Legation Quarter to the National Government of China, it is expected that Italy, France and Spain, three remaining signatories of the Boxer Protocal who still retain administrative rights over the Legation Quarter, will follow suit. These Powers have already expressed their approval of the ethical diplomacy of Japan to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China.

* * *

Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China transferred today additional arms, horses and clothing to the troops of the National Government of China in order to strengthen the Chinese forces.

* * *

The United States Government, determined to wrest the Island of Samoa from New Zealand, is rushing negotiations with the latter government, promising material aid under the Lend-Lease Law.

* * *

The War Shipping Administration Board of the United States issued an order today requesting ship mates, engineers and sailors who are not already engaged in service on board ships to return voluntarily to their former employment to alleviate the shortage of ship crews.

* * *

Due to the suspension of the supply of quinine from Malai and Java, the United States forces in the Southern Pacific front are seriously suffering from malaria, and the number of soldiers on the sick list is rapidly increasing.

* * *

Attesting to the acute shortage of foodstuffs in the eastern states of America about 5,000 dealers simultaneously demanded the authorities to place potatoes on the rationing list. Butter, meat and other foodstuffs will be controlled under the rationing system from March 28.

Birth of a New World

Consolidation of Greater East Asia Based on Cultural Principles of Common Well-Being and Prosperity

Editor's Note: In his article in the Kaizo under the caption of "The Principle of the Consolidation of Greater East Asia," Professor Mishige Komaki, of the Kyoto Imperial University, dwells on the fact that the War of Greater East Asia is bound to lead to the construction of New East Asia and the birth of a New World. Discussing the construction of East Asia based on ethical principles in the course of this article, the writer says:—

It was really an epoch-making event in the history of the world that the leaders of Greater East Asia met in Tokyo on November 5, 1943, and unanimously adopted the historic Joint Declaration. In the midst of the war, New China was born and Burma and the Philippines attained independence, and how these new-born States should be concerted has been clearly set forth in this Joint Declaration.

The War of Greater East Asia is inseparably associated with the construction of Greater East Asia. This work of construction is by no means motivated simply by the necessity of mobilizing materials for the augmentation of the fighting strength, nor is it prompted by any self-seeking motives of coaxing the inhabitants in the occupied areas. The fact is that construction means war. Since the construction of Greater East Asia and the emancipation of the Asiatic peoples have direct bearings on the war aim, the progress of the war must necessarily mean the progress of construction. Thus, Thailand has secured new territory, China has been emancipated from the unequal treaties under which she had been groaning for many years, Burma and the Philippines have gained independence and Free India has been put in possession of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean. These facts may well be taken as conclusive proofs of Japan's lofty motives in fighting the present war. They demonstrate clearly that the War of Greater East Asia is being fought, not for Japan only, but for the sake of Greater East Asia as a whole. This is why the war is inseparably related to the construction of Greater East Asia. In this sense, construction forms an integral part of war. As the work of constructing Greater East Asia progresses the enemy camp will be brought nearer to its ruin. Thus viewed, it will be seen that the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is the cornerstone laid for the construction of Greater East Asia. It may also be regarded as an unmistakable sign heralding the dawn of a New World.

Liberate Asiatics

It is superfluous to say that one of the objectives of the War of Greater East Asia is to liberate the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia from the tyrannical rule of America and Britain. The object of the war should not, however, be confined to the driving of these enemy countries out of East Asia. It must go further and aim at the building of a new order of common existence and common prosperity based on moral principles in Greater East Asia cleared of vicious Anglo-American influences, for the unity of Greater East Asia and the construction of a new order of co-prosperity in this part of the world are essential prerequisites for the peace and prosperity of the world. It must be obvious, therefore, that when we talk of the co-existence and co-prosperity of Greater East Asia, it does not imply the enjoyment in seclusion of prosperity by Greater East Asia to the exclusion of the rest of the world. If there are any who, intoxicated by the immensity of the resources of Greater East Asia, are led to favor the formation of Greater East Asia into an economic unit of self-sufficiency insulated from the other parts of the world, they must be said to be laboring under a very erroneous idea. It would be inexcusable selfishness to assert that Greater East Asia has only to consider its own security and prosperity and that it can afford to be indifferent to the welfare of the inhabitants of the other parts of the world.

In the past, we were led by Western scholars and writers who deliberately misrepresented the truth about Asia into underestimating the force of Asia, but an unbiased estimate will show that Asia's resources are unrivalled in the world. The Anglo-American hegemony over the world in modern times was based on their command of Asia—a continent with such enormous resources. In order to maintain their hegemony, they indulged in all sorts of tricks and machinations. Not content with causing dissensions among the Asiatic nations and converting them into their colonies, they went so far as to destroy Asiatic traditions and try to render the Asiatic spirit materialistic with a view to checking the growth of the vitality of the Asiatics permanently.

Dependent on East Asia

If East Asia becomes stabilized and unified and grows conscious of its mission in the world, the old world under Anglo-American domination will surely collapse of itself. The United States and Britain are at present blooming in America and Europe, but they are nevertheless rooted deeply in Asiatic soil from which they have long been drawing nutritious matter to live upon. It must therefore be in Asia, not in America and Europe, that the fatal cause of their fall will manifest itself. It is because they are aware of this fact that they are making desperate attempts to prevent the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.

The view generally held that Asia was thrown open to the world after the advent of aggressive Western influence is very superficial. It is true that Asia under Anglo-American control was visited by ships of Western Powers but it was forbidden to have free intercourse with them. Asiatic countries were not allowed to make their choice of the goods and cultures which flowed in. That is to say, Asia was not thrown open to the entire world. With their freedom of action ruthlessly curtailed by America and Britain, they were virtually closed to the world. In such circumstances, Asia became more and more disrupted, and its subordination to America and Britain grew intensified.

In ancient times, Asia was in free intercourse with the outside world. China under the Tang dynasty and Japan in the Nara period freely absorbed and assimilated the cultures of other countries and attained great national prosperity. Asia could give full effect to its true worth through its free intercourse with the world.

There is no doubt, therefore, that Greater East Asia will develop into a mighty power capable of moving the new world if it is properly and efficiently unified and if it is assigned the right place in the scheme of the world. This is why the creation of a new order in Greater East Asia means the creation of a new order in the world.

Guard Must Be Kept

The object of consolidating Greater East Asia is not simply to form a league of nations for the advance of their common interests. In other words, it is not to bring about a mere mechanical conglomeration of States. The utmost guard must be kept against the attempts being made by agents of America and Britain to hinder the formation of a new order in Greater East Asia. While ostensibly preaching the need for the union of Greater East Asia, they are secretly contriving for the organization of a league devoid of the guiding principle. The idea underlying these attempts is, needless to say, a mistaken nationalism. By misplacing emphasis on the sovereignty and independence of each nation and race, they are trying to induce discord and antagonism among the East Asiatic nations. It is, of course, hardly necessary to say that the sovereignty and independence of all nations should be respected for the sake of the common prosperity of Greater East Asia, and, indeed, this point is stressed in the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

But the independence referred to ought to be such an independence as is based on the traditional principles of East Asia. It cannot be an intriguing independence such as America and Britain have in mind. The independence they preach is not a true independence; it simply embodies national egoism which leads inevitable to discord and friction among nations. It is another form of the policy of "divide and rule," which they have consistently and habitually followed in the past. The only tie which binds such countries together will be the consideration of immediate interests, and it is as clear as day that those who are bound together by no stronger ties than the consideration of material interests are destined to become estranged against each other and finally get separated in enmity. It is such an unstable combination which the enemy countries are desiring to see formed in Greater East Asia. The true consolidation of Greater East Asia which its peoples are striving to bring about is nothing of the kind, as can easily be gathered from the fact that it is called a new order of common existence and common prosperity based on cultural principles. The Asiatic peoples have unshakable moral principles which have become ingrained in them through practice during the past few thousand years, and East Asiatic culture is, it may be noted, built on these principles.

FRESH CLASHES OCCUR IN PALESTINE

Proposal of Independent Jewish Nation Aggravates Situation

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

The struggle between the Jews and Arabs in Palestine has steadily intensified in recent weeks. The Jewish news agency in Jerusalem has been daily circulating the report that the bombing cases by Arabs are of daily occurrence, while on the other hand, riots and terrors have been perpetrated also by the Jews themselves. On March 11 a Jewish plot to assassinate the high commissioner of Palestine was discovered, to the indignation of the Arab masses, and the police force in Palestine is busy rounding up Jewish intriguers.

There are many causes for the present strife between the Arabs and the Jews. But the immediate cause is the British policy of deception. It was announced in its White Book, in May, 1939 that the Jews would be allowed to enter Palestine until March 31, 1944, on the condition that consent of the Arabs to that move could be secured. The British, however, have not the intention of observing the promise strictly and thereby have aggravated the anger of the Arabs.

Jews Appeal to Zionists

With the approach of March 31, the Zionists in the United States, whose power has been greatly expanded recently, have been appealed to by the Jews in Palestine to bring about the abandonment of the British promise. The story has been circulated that Wiseman, representative of the Zionists, has secured the promise of both Premier Churchill and President Roosevelt to allow Jewish immigration into Palestine in connection with a plan of relieving some two million Jewish refugees from throughout Europe. The Jewish delegate of President Roosevelt also declared publicly at Tel Aviv that the Jews in the United States are opposed to the White Book and desire the unlimited right to enter Palestine.

In addition, the presentation by Senator Emmanuel of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate, of a resolution in favor of a plan of founding a Jewish nation in Palestine, has created consternation among the Arabs, and the existing controversy between the two races has become an international dispute. On February 29, a protest was filed with the American State Department by both the Egyptian and Syrian Governments against the proposed Senate resolution and an Arab common front was formed by the delegates sent to Cairo by the Arabian countries. Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Yemen also protested with the United States.

Fanned Hostile Feeling

Another source of irritation against the Arabs by the United States is the latter's plan of establishing an oil pipeline across Saudi Arabia, terminating on the seacoast of the Mediterranean Sea. The attempt to carry out this selfish scheme without regard to the sovereignty and the interests of other States has fanned to a pitch the hostile feeling against the United States among the Arabs. It may seem strange that under such circumstances, Iran remains out of the common front of the Arabs against the United States. But the reason is not far to seek. She has been prevented from joining the Arab movement by her American economic adviser who is a Jew himself, so that she cannot openly show opposition toward the Zionists. It is unmistakable, however, that a strong sentiment against the Jews is noticeable among the people of that country.

The Anglo-American nations are frenziedly attempting to crush the existing inimical attitude of the Arabs. Mustapha Nahas Pasha, Egyptian Premier, has told Alexander Kirk, American Minister in Cairo that the proposed American support for Zionism was considered incompatible with wishes of the Arabs and with the British White Paper. The Arabian masses are demanding the freedom of the Arab leaders under detention by Britain. Thus, the anti-Anglo-Saxon feeling among Arabs with Palestine as the center is running high.

The British Government has been experiencing much difficulty in dealing with Arab problems up to the present. Its policy was to maintain a balance of power among the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine, but the United States, forced by the strong demands of Zionists within its borders, has evidently decided to suppress the Mohammedans in favor of the Jews. But its proposal to establish a Jewish nation has met with instantaneous opposition by the Arabs. It has been reported that, alarmed by the unexpectedly sharp encounter of Arabs, both General Marshall and War Secretary Stimson advised the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate to postpone the deliberation on the Jewish nation resolution indefinitely. But the Zionists are apparently standing pat on their scheme, saying that "just as America is for Americans, Palestine is for the Jews." Senator Robert Wagner declared that the Senate resolution in favor of the founding of a Jewish nation was presented on the basis of American friendship for Jews and that the wishes of the Jews are so clear that there is no room for any argument about it.

Although President Roosevelt has not made has attitude clear regarding this question, there is no doubt that, in view of his close relations with the Jewish financiers in America, he would not be able to restrain the Zionists' movement. But it will be interesting to note whether he will be able to solve the Arab problem, which even crafty Britain has been unable to solve by his sheer force. Moreover, the proposed plan will bring him into an open clash with Britain.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Struggle for Equality

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

A simple, fundamental fact which all Asiatics should clearly fix in their minds is that this war is being waged to settle the all important issue of whether Asiatics are to remain forever the slaves of the Anglo-Americans, both economically and politically, or come into their own as the equals of the peoples of the Western hemisphere, to trade with them on equal terms, and to reciprocate goodwill for goodwill in a world in which there shall be no racial discrimination, no superiority complex.

Today, although outwardly professing to be sympathetic toward the peoples they once again hope to exploit in Asia, the home front propagandists in the United States as well as Britain and the self-governing Dominions are telling their people at home that this is a war between the Anglo-Saxons and all Asiatics. By resorting to the theme that the Anglo-Saxon way of living is endangered by the rise of the Greater East Asiatic nations, they are fostering hatred for Asiatics which has been traditional among Anglo-Saxons throughout history.

Especially are the peoples of the United States and Britain anti-Chinese. From the earliest times they have made use of the Chinese for opening up territories, particularly in the United States and Australia for example, only to turn the Chinese out and ban their re-entry when their services were no longer required. This hatred for the Chinese is even now manifesting itself in Chungking areas where American officers are constantly seeking to over-ride their Chinese "allies." Nanking long ago saw through the enemy's game in China, but unfortunately Chiang still truckles to his overbearing American overlords. The time will come, however, when Chinese pressure from outside, like the pressure of free Indians from outside India, will produce the desired result, and Chungking will drive out the enemy and seek unity with the rest of China.

Meanwhile it is incumbent on all Asiatics to realize that on victory for Japan and her allies in this war depends their future freedom. The Anglo-Saxon people, being encouraged at home to cultivate their hatred for all Asiatics, will be more ruthless than ever if they are ever allowed to return to these countries to enjoy the position they occupied here before the war. Conditions were bad enough then, for Asiatics. Life will not be worth living if circumstances made it possible for the Anglo-Americans to regain economic and political domination in these lands again.

Burma's Support of India

(From The Malai Sinpo, Kuala Lumpur)

As in the case of individuals so in the case of nations only intense suffering can bring out the best and the noblest that is inherent in them. Only a man who has gone through physical suffering or mental agony can respond rapidly or sincerely to the call for the relief of another undergoing similar suffering. In the same way only a nation which has shed its blood and endured all kinds of imaginable and unimaginable hardships in order to preserve its soil can demonstrate its practical sympathy toward another nation in the same predicament. In spite of all that Britain has done during several decades to keep the Burmese and Indians apart, and even to create bad blood between them, they are today standing shoulder to shoulder in the grim struggle for their own emancipation which is gaining in intensity every day. Ever since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, Burma had been the happy hunting ground of the destructive forces of Britain and America. When the Imperial Japanese Army went to the assistance of the Burmese people the hard pressed British forces let loose their full fury on the Burmese, destroying, burning, and pillaging some of their most cherished possessions, and generally leaving in their wake a scorched countryside. In spite of these destructive tactics the British were driven out of Burma in record time and ever since then they and their American friends had been making desperate attempts to come back.

It is true that Burma has suffered enough and paid a high price for her independence. But can she maintain that precious possession and develop herself as a free and independent nation of East Asia so long as India remains enslaved, and so long as Anglo-Americans are able to exploit India's fabulous wealth and her inexhaustible reservoir of manpower? Most assuredly not. A free and independent India is essential for the safety not only of Burma but of every other emancipated nation of East Asia, and that is why every country in this part of the world has a deep and direct interest in India's fight for freedom, and is determined to lend every possible support to carry it on to a successful conclusion. No nation in East Asia can consider itself safe as long as India remains in the hands of Anglo-Americans and a sense of self-preservation, if nothing else, demands that Japan's assurance of positive all-out aid to the Provisional Government of Free India should be emulated by all other nations. Indians in East Asia who have been freed from British shackles by Japan have proved themselves worthy of all support. They have a leader whose whole life has been devoted to the cause which they espouse and whose popularity inside India and the confidence which millions of Indians have in his sincerity and ability are unquestioned.

The deep concern which the nations of East Asia feel in India's cause is exemplified by the stout-hearted stand which Burma has taken. The Burmese have pledged to support those fighting for the independence of India and they are taking practical measures to see that the fight is carried on to the bitter end. They have welcomed Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the Provisional Government of Free India, they have given every possible assistance to the Indian National Army, and they are collaborating wholeheartedly with Japan in preparing the ground for the final campaign which will drive the British and the Americans out of India. The Burmese are under no illusions as to the task that lies ahead of them.

Wartime Structure

(From The Shanghai Times)

In the present global war Japan is relentlessly smashing Anglo-American armed aggressions in the Pacific and elsewhere in Greater East Asia with an unshakable faith in her own ability to vanquish the enemy and liberate Asia completely from Anglo-American imperialism and plutocracy. In prosecuting this war of emancipation Japan's determination to win final victory, as well as her might of arms to defend Greater East Asia grows stronger as the enemy becomes more and more desperate in his futile attempt to invade anew this part of the world. What is better still, Japan can depend upon her own national unity, which is absolutely perfect in all respects, both in fighting aggression abroad and in stepping up war production on her home front. Naturally, her war effort is rapidly being made literally all-out with great ease. The whole Japanese nation is, in fact, a huge 3,000-year-old family all members of which look up to the Emperor as their Divine patriarch and are always ready to render incomparable teamwork for the cause of justice, which their nation has championed throughout its long history. So compact is their national structure, and so strong their will to fight for justice, that there is little or no need for domestic politics in the Machiavellian sense of the term.

All Greater East Asiatic nations, as well as our Axis friends and allies in Europe, may well feel strongly reassured regarding the ever-growing war potential and absolutely inflexible will to fight on the part of Japan and her 100 million people, every one of whom is willing to give his or her all in defending Greater East Asia against aggression and thereby shattering all Anglo-American plans for world conquest. The present war is indeed a life-and-death struggle not only for Japan and other Axis Powers but also for all the oppressed races and nations of the world, which will be doomed to eternal thraldom unless they win the war and rid the world of imperialism and plutocracy so as to secure lasting peace and justice for all mankind. Therefore we must fight to win at any cost, and in waging this costly war Japan will certainly be able to employ her war potential as well as all manpower and natural resouces in Greater East Asia to great advantage against Anglo-American aggression.